

## SACKVILLE ROMANCE

## Another Chapter, in Which Hertford Treasure Is Concerned.

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There seems to be no end to the romance in connection with the large fortune alienated in 1870 from the now terribly impoverished Marquise of Hertford, and certainly the most recent development, namely, the bequest by the late Sir John Murray Scott of art treasures and other property to the wife of Lord Sackville, who will be remembered at Washington as Josephine Victoria Sackville-West, when her father, the late Lord Sackville, was English Envoy to the United States, is the most extraordinary development of it all. Lady Sackville is a rather fascinating woman, with a grown-up daughter. When her brother and sister sought to prove judicially that their father, Lord Sackville, had been duly married to the Franco-Spanish danseuse, Josephine, or Pepita Olvera, and that they were legitimate, she, in that case, sided against them, and proved that her mother had been her father's mistress, instead of his wife, the reason being that she had married her first cousin, Lionel Sackville-West, who owing to the illegitimacy of Henry, the son of his uncle, had succeeded both to the Sackville peerage and to the Sackville estates. Consequently, if her brother and sister had won their case, and proved that their mother had been lawfully married, she herself would have ceased to be a peeress of the realm, and her husband would have been obliged to surrender the celebrated Knole Park estate, in Kent, to her brother.

It seems that some four years ago the late Sir John Murray Scott made a will in favor of Lady Sackville, to whom he was devoted at the time, to the extent of millions of dollars. Subsequently this devotion cooled considerably—so considerably that he made another will, from which it is understood the bequests to Lady Sackville were eliminated. This second will has been lost, and has been advertised for in every direction by Sir John's brothers, one of whom is a retired major general of the army, General Douglas Scott, and by his sisters, Alicia and Mary Scott, who have kept house for him, and who pursued Sir John through the illness which culminated in his death. Unless this second will can be found much of the property, including Castle House, in County Antrim, and Sir John's London mansion, in Connaught Place, will go to Lady Sackville, his two sisters will be left without a home, and they, as well as Sir John's brothers, nephews and nieces, will inherit but little of his property, that property which was bequeathed to him by his employer, Lady Wallace, to the exclusion of the children of her only son, Captain Wallace, of the French Cuirassiers; that property which Lady Wallace had inherited from her husband, Sir Richard Wallace, and the latter from his half-brother, the fourth Marquis of Hertford, and from his mother, Maria Fagnani, the famous, or, rather, infamous, wife of the third Marquis of Hertford, Thackeray's "Lord Steyne."

A good deal of nonsense has been written about the late Sir John Murray Scott, and his obituary is wrongly claimed that it is to him that Great Britain is indebted for this wellnigh priceless and world-famed collection, formed by the second, third and fourth Marquesses of Hertford, and by the latter's half brother, Sir Richard Wallace. But this is not so.

Sir John Murray Scott's story was an extraordinary one. He was the son of an obscure English physician in small practice in Chelsea. The doctor had occasion on one of the numerous trips of Sir Richard and Lady Wallace between England and France to render some slight medical service to Lady Wallace, after a crossing of the Channel which had been more than usually rough, and which had prostrated her completely with seasickness. The acquaintance thus formed was cultivated, and resulted in Sir Richard eventually taking the doctor's young son into his employ, first as clerk and subsequently as private secretary.

I should not like to say what role John Murray Scott played in the estrangement which ensued between Sir Richard and his only son, Captain Wallace, of the 4th French Cuirassiers, who, greatly distinguished himself as a gallant officer of cavalry in the war of 1870 against the Germans, taking part in the historic charge at Sedan. But the fact remains that the estrangement between father and son, each of them a fine fellow in his way, dated from the moment that John Murray Scott became a member of the household of Sir Richard Wallace, and that Captain Wallace died at enmity with both his parents.

Sir Richard died it was found that he had bequeathed the whole of his vast wealth to his widow, a lady of French birth and parentage, whom he had married many years after the birth of their son, the latter and his boys being, therefore, prevented by this bar sinister from inheriting the baronetcy of Sir Richard. It was generally believed that Lady Wallace would at her death be found to have provided for her grandchildren, and, like what she would in a measure restore to the now terribly impoverished Marquise of Hertford at least a portion of the immense property of which it was divided by the fourth Marquis in order to enrich his half brother, Sir Richard Wallace, the fifth Marquis, being merely a distant cousin, but both these expectations were disappointed. Lady Wallace left the art treasures at Hertford Square to the English nation, in compliance with her husband's wishes.

English royalty (with the exception of Empress Frederick) and English society as a whole had subjected Lady Wallace to the most cruel ostracism during her lifetime, on account of her having lived with Sir Richard for so many years before their marriage. Sir Richard bitterly resented this, and instead of donating his collections to the nation himself, as he had at one time intended doing, he arranged that the treasures should be bequeathed by his widow and in her name to the English people, who had been his munificent charities, who had been so badly treated. With regard to the widow Lady Wallace's fortune, amounting to some \$200,000, she made no provision at all for her grandchildren, but left the whole of it to John Murray Scott. There was talk of efforts being made to upset the will on the score of undue influence and on the plea that Lady Wallace, after the death of her husband was more or less unbalanced in mind. But her bequest of the Hertford House collection of art treasures to the nation and the intention to spread to the effect that the private secretary had been instrumental in securing this disposition of the museum rendered it improbable in the extreme that any proceedings against him would be successful, so general was the sentiment in his favor, and none was attempted. The only people who expressed themselves freely were Lord and Lady Hertford, when they beheld John Murray Scott's mother and sisters appearing at court, decked out in the historic jewels of the Hertford family.

House collection for the nation and for his help in its arrangement.

## Westminster Abbey Exacts Cremation.

Westminster Abbey's new dean, the Right Rev. Bishop Ryle, is creating a great deal of discontent and criticism by publicly announcing his determination to enforce still more strictly than his predecessors the rule quietly established by the latter of permitting no entombments to take place in the Abbey unless the remains have been previously cremated. There are a great many people belonging to the Protestant Episcopal Church who are seriously opposed to cremation, and it was only after much hesitation that the Church of England consented to waive, with regard to incineration, the opposition that is still maintained thereto not only by the Roman Catholic Church in all parts of the world, but by many of the Lutheran denominations in Germany and by the Greek Rite.

Of course, from a sanitary point of view the rule established at Westminster Abbey is unexceptionable, the more so as some ten years ago there occurred a particularly distressing case where the body of a great statesman, which had been consigned to a tomb in the Abbey after a state funeral, in lieu of quiet burial beside his loved ones in the village churchyard forming part of his estate and adjacent to his country seat, the form of burial for which he had begged and entreated in vain—had to be

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## NEWSPAPER SCHOOL HEAD

## Talcott Williams Named by the Columbia Trustees.

TO BE OPEN IN SEPTEMBER

## Philadelphia Editor Will Have as Chief Aid J. W. Cunliffe, of Wisconsin University.

The appointment of Talcott Williams, associate editor of "The Philadelphia Press," as director of the school of Journalism announced by Joseph Pulitzer, was announced yesterday by the trustees of Columbia University. The trustees also announced that the institution would open for the reception of students in September. As the building of the school, now in course of construction, facing South Field, at 112th street and Broadway, will not be ready for occupancy until the summer of 1913, the work of instruction will be carried on in temporary quarters.

Professor John W. Cunliffe, now head of

the department of English in the University

of Wisconsin, has been appointed associate

director of the school. The direction of the

affairs of the school will be in the hands of

an administrative board of nine members,

consisting of President Butler, Dean Kappeler,

Talcott Williams, Professor Cunliffe and

Professors Trent, Seager, Shotwell, A. H. Thorne and Bears of the present

University faculty.

Approved by Advisory Board.

The Columbia trustees made these ap-

pointments with the approval of the ad-

visory board named by the late Joseph Pu-

litzer, which consists of Whitelaw Reid,

chairman; St. Clair McKelway, of "The

Brooklyn Eagle"; Melville E. Stone, of The

Associated Press; Samuel Bowles, of "The

Springfield Republican"; Charles R. Miller, of "The New York Times"; E. P.

Mitchell, of "The Sun"; John L. Heaton,

of "The World"; George S. Johns, of "The

St. Louis Post-Dispatch"; Victor F. Law-

son, of "The Chicago Daily News"; Charles

H. Taylor, of "The Boston Globe"; and

S. C. Wells, of "The Philadelphia Press."

Talcott Williams brings to his new task

a knowledge of his profession founded on

nearly forty years of broad, practical ex-

perience in newspaper offices. Perhaps

there is no man in the active field today

more representative of the best in Ameri-

can journalism. He is one of the few

whose personality has not been concealed

behind the anonymity so characteristic of

pure editorial work within a newspaper

office.

Dr. Williams began his newspaper career

with "The New York World" in 1873. After

four years of general training with that

paper he became Washington correspondent

and "The New York Times" and "The Sun."

He was in the latter city in 1879 he became

an editorial writer on "The Springfield Re-

publican," going from there in 1881 to "The

Philadelphia Press," where he has been

associate editor ever since.

Active in Educational Affairs.

He has always taken an active interest

in educational movements, particularly in

the cause of Southern education. He is a

trustee of Amherst College, and is a member

of the board of managers of the University

of Pennsylvania Archaeological Museum. He

also holds membership in many scholarly

associations, among them the American

Philosophical Society, the American

Academy of Political and Social Science.

He has been mentioned as a possible

candidate for the presidency of the A. S. N.

As a public speaker Dr. Williams is

widely known. He is a man of encyclo-

pædic information, tinged with imagination

and originality—qualities that make him

as charming in private conversation as

on the platform. He is particularly ef-

fective in his ability to inspire young men.

As a speaker at college dinners he is in

continual demand. He is a frequent mem-

ber of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, and

recently served as its president. He is not

given to advising young men uncer-

ceremoniously to take up journalism, but

is quite frank in depicting its drawbacks and

hardships. Yet it is hard for a young

man to listen to the veteran editor with-

out absorbing some of his enthusiasm and

affection for his work, sentiments which

he does not hesitate to express in private.

Dr. Williams is active in many public

movements in Philadelphia, particularly in

the development of that city's art interests.

He is an honorary member of the Penn-

sylvania State Bar Association, one of the

managers of the Free Hospital for Poor

Consumptives, vice-president of the Penn-

sylvania Society for the Prevention of

Tuberculosis and of the Pennsylvania Ar-

chaeological Association. He is also a member

of the University of Pennsylvania in 1891, L. M. D. from Amherst in 1896 and from Western Reserve in 1897, LL. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1898, and from Harvard in 1899. He was also professor of English at McGill University.

In 1879 he married Miss Sophia Wells Royce, daughter of Julius H. Royce, of Albion, N. Y.

Dr. Cunliffe was born in England in 1865, and began work as a reporter at the age of seventeen years, afterward completing his education at the universities of London and Manchester. He removed to Canada, and while connected with "The Montreal Gazette" was also professor of English at McGill University.

Work on Building Goes On.

The plans for the curriculum of the new school will probably be announced at the April meeting of the Columbia trustees. In the mean time the work of excavating for the building which is to house the institution proceeds apace, though delayed by the bad weather conditions. The exterior dimensions of the building, which will correspond in architectural design to the three other buildings already facing South Field, will be 28 feet by 35 feet 10 inches. On the first floor, directly opposite the entrance, the director and administrative board will have their offices. This floor will also contain two large lecture rooms, with a seating capacity of 25 each, and two smaller classrooms.

On the second floor will be the library and reading room, the latter 50 feet square, and a wide corridor connecting the two which may be used as a laboratory for the collection of documents, indexes, etc. A mezzanine floor above this corridor will hold other lecture rooms. The third, fourth and fifth floors will contain lecture rooms and classrooms exclusively, served by two elevators, there being in the entire building thirty lecture and classroom, with a combined seating capacity of 2,200.

## GEORGE A. WILSON DEAD

## Well Known Newspaper Man Succumbs to Tuberculosis at Denver.

Denver, March 10.—George A. Wilson, thirty-seven years old, a well known Eastern newspaper man, died here early today. The immediate cause of death was tuberculosis. In his newspaper career Wilson served in various capacities on "The Schenectady Union," "The Albany Argus" and "The Washington Herald." From 1908 until 1909 he was on the New York staff of The Associated Press. Impaired health compelled him to resign and he sought relief at Phoenix, Ariz. Reopened temporarily by his visit to the Southwest, Wilson returned to New York, and early in 1911 resumed newspaper work in Albany.

In July of last year he re-entered the Associated Press service at Denver, where, with the exception of a month in the Kansas City office, he was employed until three weeks ago, when failing health compelled him to give up his work.

His widow, Mrs. Anna Belle Wilson, and three children, of East Orange, N. J.; his mother, Mrs. Jay G. Wilson, and sister, Mrs. Charles G. MacCartee, of Washington, survive him. The body will be sent to East Orange.

## MRS. HAMILTON EDWARDS.

Mrs. Martha Hanford Edwards, mother of Commissioner William H. Edwards of the Street Cleaning Department, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. H. K. Twitchell, No. 153 South Oxford street, Brooklyn.

Accompanied by her husband, Hamilton Edwards, a retired lumber merchant, she came here from Little, N. Y., to spend a few months with her daughter. Mrs. Edwards was taken ill some time ago, and she had been sinking rapidly since.

Born in Albion, N. Y., sixty years ago, she was the wife of John Hanford. On